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AND

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FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

[NUMBER II.]

I HAVE attempted to lay open ſeveral *ſprings* of action, which, in *certain circumſtances*, may excite men to co-operate with Britain in her wiſh to ſeduce the Americans from a virtuous and wiſe adherence to the *articles* of that *treaty*, into which we have entered with the *court of France*. I ſhall in this paper proceed a little in the ſame track, and take notice of another *great* and *elaſtic ſpring*, which may produce the like effect. I mean to ſpeak of *the connection of the old trade with Britain*.

It was in vain ſought for, at the commencement of the debate, in the hatred of the Scottiſh nation to the name of Wilkes, and their mixing his cauſe with the cauſe of America, that the greater part of thoſe of that nation on the continent were oppoſed to our reſiſtance. For though this, in ſome degree, may have influenced thoſe immediately from Britain, and with the laſt impreſſions warm upon their minds, yet the more general and commanding cauſe was not reſentment to any men, but as they were *traders*, and a war, more eſpecially with *Britain*, muſt have been hurtful to them, it was *intereſt*.

At the commencement of the debate the greater part of gentlemen of the Scottiſh nation, at leaſt in the ſouthern States, were *traders*. They had acted as *factors* to the companies from Glaſgow and from other cities, or they had embarked on their *own ſtocks*, and from their connection with *friends at home* were in a happy way of making, in a ſhort time, ſplendid fortunes. A war unavoidably cut them off from every proſpect of this nature, and therefore, without believing that they were *greater devils* than their neighbours, we might eaſily expect that they could not be able to conceive clearly, and without prejudice, the juſtice of our cauſe; or if convinced of the juſtice of it, yet they could not readily and from their hearts engage to ſupport it. It is obſervable that thoſe of this nation not engaged in trade have not been tories. The landholders, a few expectants upon government, and a few under the dominion of a national attachment, excepted, have been pretty generally whigs, and from a certain warmth of temper peculiar to the nation have been impetuous whigs.

One ſettlement, indeed, upon the confines of North-Carolina were, the greater part of them, planters, and yet gave us ſome trouble in the inſurrection quelled in that State. But theſe men who had juſt emigrated from their native kingdom, with the recollection of an unfortunate *rebellion* freſh upon their minds, were too ignorant to be able to diſtinguiſh the circumſtances and the cauſe, and were diſpoſed to take part with a King who had beaten Earl Lochiel and other Chiefs, and who, in their apprehenſion, was alſo able to beat the Americans. Ignorance, with theſe, was the cauſe of toryiſm, but *the intereſt of trade* was the cauſe with the greater part of the gentlemen of that nation reſident in theſe territories.

The ſame cauſe operated with the like effect with regard to other men, natives of Britain and natives of America, engaged in *trade*. It was not, indeed, to be expected that men, old in their connections with the *trading houſes* of London, Briſtol and Liverpool, or who had juſt eſtabliſhed a correſpondence with theſe, could be eaſily induced to give up advantages to be derived from an intercourſe in this channel. Yet I acknowledge there are amongſt commercial gentlemen, thoſe who early and uniformly have acted in the cauſe, and of theſe I entertain the higheſt ſentiments, and am perſuaded that the name of the *whig merchant* of America ſhall be ranked with the names of her firſt patriots. *That virtue is ever greateſt which has reſiſted the greateſt temptation.* But we know that *the connection of the old trade with Britain* has hung heavy upon the wheels of the affections of many with regard to our exertions, and from the ſame cauſe it will ſtill hang heavy on the affections of many perſons, when by any offer of Great-Britain the leaſt dawn of a reconciliation may appear. The dawn of a reconciliation will play upon their minds, and the fair day of *an alliance* will immediately ſucceed it. They will fancy to themſelves letters and orders received already from their old correſpondents in the trading towns, cargoes conſigned to them, and the channel of trade opening the channel of opulence, in a full flow of abundant proſperity. For this reaſon, when Britain ſhall have come to make her inſidious offer of an alliance with theſe States, I will adviſe the manufacturers, and mechanics and farmers of America to beware of commercial gentlemen *in the connection of the old trade with Britain*. If theſe gentlemen are tories, their own good ſenſe will teach them that they ſtand in need to be watched; and if they are whigs, and would prefer the true intereſt of their country to their own temporary emolument, they will wiſh to continue to prefer it, and therefore will not take it amiſs, that in a caſe where the bias of immoderate intereſt may operate upon their minds, and when they are now about to ſleep and to ſtumble from the path of rectitude, their countrymen ſhould be at hand, and, as we ſay in familiar converſation, *give them a jog that they may ſtep right again.*

I muſt deſire that I may not be miſtaken as meaning to inſinuate the leaſt idea unfavourable to commerce or commercial gentlemen. On the contrary, I well know that commerce is a great ſource of opulence to any State, and that commercial gentlemen are amongſt the members the moſt uſeful and the moſt ornamental to ſociety. If I may ſo expreſs myſelf, they are moſt ſafe to the Commonwealth, and from them ſeldom any thing is to be dreaded hoſtile to liberty. The merchant, like the Halcyon of the ſhore, loves a calm; like the muſes, he loves peace and free government. The adventure of his ſhip upon the ocean, and the return of her voyage loaded with the wares of different countries, ſufficiently engage his hopes, and detach his mind from the great objects of political ambition. It is not always a peculiar malignity of temper that cauſes one man to aſpire to honour, and eminence, and office, more than another, but the want of ſomething to fill his mind, which is ſtronger and more elevated than his neighbours, and cannot be ſatisfied with the ſmall concerns of a private life.—Ambition is frequently the diſorder of the noble mind, and ariſes from that vaſtneſs of conception, which, unleſs it finds an equal object to exert itſelf upon, will be reſtleſs and unquiet. Now the immenſe ocean, and the iſlands that emboſom, and the countries that border it, and the commodities imported and exported, and the plans to be meditated, and the correſpondencies to be eſtabliſhed, and after all the riſque of a ſhipwreck, and the hopes of a ſafe voyage, occupy and fill the mind, and keep it at a diſtance from the debates of party, and the deſire of eminence by the depreſſion of another.

Commerce is the child of free government, and like a pious child it careſſes and ſupports its parent. It ſupplies riches and reſources wherewith to reſiſt foreign force, and it furniſhes an object to the moſt enterprizing mind, and thereby ſecures the State from the violence of internal faction. I make this obſervation with the more pleaſure, as America bids fair to be a great commercial country, which circumſtance forms a happy foundation of my hope that ſhe will be long a free as well as a poliſhed country.

The only caſe in which the attachments of the merchant may become unfavourable to the intereſts of the community is where he carries on a trade with a nation, whoſe ambition or avarice may have prompted them to advance a claim of unjuſt dominion upon the country of which he is a citizen. His love of peace, and his good will for correſpondents on the foreign ſhore, may diſpoſe him to think too favourably of their intentions, and to concede with too great facility to their demands. If a war ſhould be conſequent, waſting the ſweets of commerce, and confining her barks to the harbour, he may become too ſoon weary of it, and fail in his reſiſtance, and be diſpoſed to accept terms of unequal and impolitic accommodation.

A caſe of this nature would ſeem to have happened in our intercourſe with the nation of Great-Britain. *Individuals* amongſt commercial gentlemen, biaſſed by the advantages of trade which a war muſt interrupt, have been avowedly oppoſed to our reſiſtance, or have reluctantly engaged in it. The force of an attachment of this nature will more declaredly begin to operate, when Britain ſhall have come to make her offer of acknowledging our independence on certain diſreputable and iniquitous conditions. The merchant, *in the connection of the old trade with Britain*, will caſt a look wiſhfully upon the ocean, and will deſire too anxiouſly a reſtoration of peace and of commerce, in the old channel of a cloſe and intimate connection with her iſland. It will therefore behove every good American, at this juncture, to aſſiſt the virtue of his countrymen, the old *traders*, by keeping a watch upon them, that the memory of correſpondents in Glaſgow, Liverpool, Briſtol, London, and other cities, may not operate too powerfully upon their minds, and cauſe them to embrace the idea of a reconciliation at the expence of honour and of ſolid and general advantages, which will reſult from a firm adherence to that for which we have hitherto contended, and for which, I flatter myſelf, we ſhall have the magnanimity through every reverſe of fortune to continue to contend, *independence*, and a free intercourſe of trade with the whole world.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE Gaol, laſt night, and made their eſcape, the following priſoners, *viz.* JOHN HARRIS, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort black hair, freſh complexion; had on, when he went away, a ſhort brown coat, the remainder of his wearing apparel not known. DENNIS CLARK, about 40 years of age, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 8 inches high, formerly a ſoldier in the Britiſh ſervice, a well ſet man, marked with the ſmall-pox, and has a ſmall wen over one eye; had on a rediſh great coat, and a ſtriped lincey jacket, with ſleeves. LEWIS TESS, about 50 years of age, a German, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a whitiſh coat and tow trowſers; he formerly lived in or near Kenſington, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia. GEORGE BOATMAN, American born, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on a brown coat, faced with red, a thin viſage, about 30 years of age. Any perſon or perſons who ſhall ſecure the ſaid men in any gaol, or deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them, over and above reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS HUSTON, Gaoler.

Newtown, Bucks County, June 2, 1779. ‖ 6 *W.*

Delaware State, New-Caſtle County, June 3, 1779.

SUPPOSED to be STOLEN, about ten days ago, a BAY HORSE, about 14½ hands high, ſeven years old, paces a ſlow travel, trots and canters well, a little white on his near hind foot, one of the fore teeth in his under jaw black. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward will be paid, on delivery of ſaid horſe, by THOMAS REES. †

From the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

EDINBURGH, December 30.

To Sir WILLIAM HOWE.

SIR,

YOU iſſued forth, for the conqueſt of America, with the faireſt hopes, and under the moſt favourable auſpices. You conducted a greater force than the New World had ever ſeen, nobly provided in every article, and fully adequate to the purpoſe of its deſtination. You were attended by a moſt powerful artillery: You were ſupported by a numerous fleet, under an experienced commander, of whoſe ſteady co-operation, in any purpoſe, you had the moſt perfect aſſurance. Your troops were as diſtinguiſhed for their ſpirit as any that Europe could produce; and they were to be oppoſed by a militia, at that time without arms, ammunition, officers, or diſcipline. The people were zealous in the cauſe for which you was to fight. You were known to be a brave man, and their wiſhes had formed you into an accompliſhed General. You were placed in the greateſt ſituation that could animate a human ſoul: for the fate of the Britiſh empire depended on your conduct. Succeſs would have inrolled your name with that of Hawke and Wolfe. It would have found a monument in the gratitude of your country, more precious than gold, more permanent than marble. The eyes of all men were upon you. The beams of Royal favour ſhone upon your outgoing, and it was predicted that your courſe would be a track of glory.

Permit me, Sir W. to conſider how the confidence of your country has been repaid, and its expectations fulfilled. It is, at all times, the duty of a good citizen to ſcrutinize the conduct of men in public employments; in our preſent ſituation, indifference is a crime, and even moderation approaches to a fault.

The attack on Long-Iſland was the firſt eſſay of your military talents. The imprudence of your enemy, in expoſing a corps of 10,000 to the fury of your whole army, their neglecting to ſeize on ſome important paſſes, joined to the ſuperiority of regular over undiſciplined troops, preſented you with an eaſy victory. Fluſhed with ſucceſs, and undiminiſhed by loſs, your gallant army were ruſhing to the trenches where the flower of the rebels were collected. Tremor and diſmay, heightened by the rout of their advanced detachments flying on all hands, bleeding and diſperſed, already had begun to thin their lines. Your ſoldiers, in ſome parts, were actually within their trenches; the victory was already gained, and the fate of America decided. A retreat is ſounded; and after repeated orders, the ſoldiers, indignant and reluctant, are dragged back to the diſtant ſtandard of their General.

By what arguments, upon what pretences, can ſo aſtoniſhing a reſolution be defended? Do not inſult us, by pretending that it was dictated by regard to the ſafety of your men. To embrace a proſpect of ſucceſs, as you yourſelf declared infallible, or rather to proſecute a victory already commenced, was mercy and humanity. On other occaſions you have not been ſo ſparing of their blood. The Heſſians, Sir W. at leaſt ſince the affair of Red-bank, will not admit of this defence. Did you think it was impoſſible for the rebels to retreat, while you ſhould advance to their lines by regular approaches? Or did you imagine, that the gaining of theſe lines was of more conſequence than to deſtroy their army? No, Sir W. you could not think ſo. A moment's reflection muſt have ſhewn you, that an opportunity of this kind was invaluable. You might ſafely have ventured to conjecture, that the ruin of their army, in its very entrance upon action, would diſhearten the people, break their force, divide their councils, and at once annihilate the rebellion. You muſt have ſeen, that delay would revive their hopes; that time would give them diſcipline, and experience encreaſe their military ſkill. You could not but perceive, that to prolong the war was attended with diſadvantages; that the country itſelf was as hoſtile to you as its inhabitants; that your recruits would be diſtant, and your ſubſiſtence difficult. There were indeed advantages upon the other hand, which it would ſeem you neither overlooked nor neglected. We are compelled, Sir W. to defend your underſtanding by an accuſation of your heart, and muſt impute to avarice, or worſe, what the largeſt allowance to your folly ſeems inſufficient to explain.

Your next object was the reduction of New-York. There were two ways in which this might be accompliſhed: The one, an immediate attack upon this place, which, as the iſland was every where ſtrongly fortified, appeared to be hazardous, and, if ſucceſsful, left the retreat of its defendants to their lines at King's-bridge free and unmoleſted. The other a deſcent upon the continent of New-York, and a circuit to the flank and rear of theſe lines. The ſucceſs of this, which, as the enemy was unprepared for it, you could not reaſonably doubt, reduced them to the neceſſity, either of evacuating their lines, with the iſland of New-York, and retreating in your preſence up along the Hudſon's river, or of retiring into that iſland, and defending it according to their power. The former part of this alternative, if you advanced with expedition, it was almoſt impoſſible for them to execute. A general engagement muſt, at any rate, have been the conſequence of their attempting it. In the latter ſituation, beſieged on the one hand by your army, and blockaded upon the other by the fleet, a miracle alone could preſerve them from ſlaughter or captivity. This plan of operations, though ſtrongly recommended by many offi-

cers, particularly by Sir William Erſkine, you thought proper to reject. You adopted the other. The reſolution ſeems ſomewhat inconſiſtent with your former caution, but may be traced to the ſame principle. The Americans, as their own accounts confeſs, had not yet recovered from the impreſſion of their recent defeat. They fled with precipitation from their batteries as ſoon as attacked, and abandoned New-York to you, almoſt without reſiſtance.

We now demand, Sir, a detail of your employment from this period, till your celebrated expedition to the Continent. Making the moſt liberal allowance for the much inſiſted on delays, ariſing from the neceſſary preparations, there will remain, between the 15th of September, when you took poſſeſſion of New-York, till the 28th of October, when you firſt viewed the enemy upon the White Plains, a conſiderable ſpace of time to be accounted for. A very ſhort time muſt have been ſufficient to inform you, whether an attack upon the King's-bridge, from the quarter of New-York, was practicable. If you once intended to proceed againſt them upon that plan, we are yet to learn why that intention was abandoned. If you judged it unadviſeable, why was not this manœuvere for encloſing them immediately executed? In your ſituation, when ſo much of the ſeaſon had elapſed, and no deciſive blow had as yet been ſtruck, inactivity was a fault, which candor cannot explain, nor generoſity forgive. Whence aroſe the ſlowneſs of your progreſs from the time of your landing on the Continent at Frog's neck*? Whence that cloſe connected march, thoſe compact encampments, that wonderful degree of caution and foreſight, on which your friends expatiate with ſo much pleaſure? That caution was folly. Expedition was every thing to executing your deſign. There was no enemy to oppoſe you on your march. Your enemy were in the the lines at King's Bridge. This dilatory conduct enabled them to quit their lines with order, to convey their baggage to a place of ſafety, to change their front, and form a race of camps along the Bronx, in oppoſition to you.

You appeared upon the banks of that river on the 25th of October. In your march from that place to the White Plains, whither the enemy had retired, a ſpace of four miles, you were occupied during the three days. You arrived upon the 28th in all order and regularity, without any oppoſition. Fortune had once more, as if in oppoſition to your wiſhes, placed your enemy within your reach. Your ſoldiers lay upon their arms for that night, in full deſire and expectation of being led to victory at day break. It was diſcovered in the morning, that the enemy had ſtrengthened their lines by ſome additional works; and you thought proper to ſummons a reinforcement from New-York. The day after that reinforcement arrived†. Another night ſucceeded. The morning proved wet, and the attack was deferred; as if the conqueſt of an empire were a party of pleaſure, and there were no difference between the gaining of a battle, and the parade of a review. For ſhame! For ſhame! Was an opportunity of ſuch importance, ſo long expected, ſo ardently deſired, to be thus thrown at your feet? 'Tis in vain, Sir, to tell us, the iſſue of an action may depend upon the circumſtances of weather. Intrepidity and enterprize have often deſpiſed it with ſucceſs. You were poſſeſſed of many advantages to counterbalance it. Your troops were ſuperior in number. They were healthy and in high ſpirits. Your enemy were diſheartened by misfortune; they were thinned by deſertion and diſeaſe. Beſides, the circumſtance of weather was equal to you and them. Were they, like another race of rebels, ſafely conducted through the waters? If your muſkets were unſerviceable, were your ſwords ruſted in their ſcabbards? and was there nothing in a hedge of Britiſh bayonets to appal the proweſs of America?

I do not mean to purſue you, Sir, through the painful hiſtory of your campaigns. It is enough for my purpoſe, that I trace the ſpirit which directed them. I owe my information almoſt entirely to your own letters; and, I muſt confeſs, that the ideas derived from this ſource are not always of that clear nature which would enable me to reaſon with accuracy on each article of your conduct. I am not a military man, and I am willing partly to impute to this cauſe, that I do not altogether underſtand your letters. A plainer narrative, however, would beſpeak more confidence in your conduct and intentions, as well as more conviction of the ſucceſs which you boaſted. The language of victory, like that of innocence, is ſhort, ſimple, perſpicuous, and expreſſive. It goes directly to its object, and exhibits the event, connected with the chief cauſes that produced it. It will not trace the combat, in tedious progreſſion, from the firſt movement of the march to the laſt diſcharge of muſquetry. It diſdains a long detail of frivolous and unimportant circumſtances. It rejects the vain perplexity of proper names, of military terms, and foreign phraſeology. It would paſs over in ſilence the hiſtory of little acquiſitions, and petty obſtacles. It leaves us to deduce the valor of the troops from their atchievements, and the wiſdom of the General from his diſpoſitions. With what do your diſpatches preſent us? Not with activity and enterpriſe, but the lazy pomp of preparation. Not with the ruin of armies, and the conqueſt of provinces, as you would have us to believe; but with harmleſs ſkirmiſhes, partial and undecided actions, the burning of villages, the capture of oxen, and returns of military ſtores. But, Sir, the good ſenſe of this country is not to be ſo impoſed upon. They know that triumph is not ſucceſs, that caution is not delay. They know that victories are not gained without bloodſhed; if proſecuted, that they are attended with advantage. Through all the ſtudied obſcurity of your accounts, they diſcern your conduct animated by the ſame principles. They acknowledge that you have the merit of being uniform and conſiſtent. You adhere ſteadily to your purpoſe, and defy the power of honor, of gratitude, of ſhame, or national attachment, to break in upon you for a moment.

After the reduction of Forts Waſhington and Lee, Lord Cornwallis, at the head of 10,000 men, advanced into the Jerſies. The American army every where abandoned the country before him. That army, indeed, no longer deſerved the name. It was now reduced to a corps of about 3,000 men, broken with fatigue, and flying in confuſion. There was no force to oppoſe you: Every thing was full of conſternation and diſmay. A vigorous purſuit at this time muſt infallibly have enabled you, not only to reduce or diſſipate the remains of their army, but to paſs the Delaware, and ſeize on Philadelphia. That barrier between you being once paſſed, it would have been impoſſible for them ever again to bring an army into the field. We require a reaſon, Sir, why Lord Cornwallis's power of purſuit was ſo wonderfully limited? When that officer arrived at Brunſwick, the term of his commiſſion, he earneſtly ſolicited for further leave, with the ſtrongeſt aſſurance of being able to reduce the army, and ſecure the paſſage of the Delaware. He was, at that time, within a few miles of their rear; and your own letter bears witneſs, that it was only by the breaking of a bridge that they ſaved themſelves from being cut to pieces. You returned for anſwer, that you would advance yourſelf. Six days after you arrived with a reinforcement. In theſe circumſtances, it is evident, that it could ſerve only to retard your progreſs. By this delay the enemy were enabled, not only to traverſe the whole extent of the Jerſies unmoleſted, but to paſs the Delaware, and effectually to deprive you of every means to follow them. Notwithſtanding all your backwardneſs, their rear-guard had but juſt accompliſhed the paſſage of the river, when part of your army appeared upon its banks. I am tired of commenting on your conduct: It ſpeaks for itſelf.

Your firſt campaign procured you winter quarters in New-York: For the defeat at Trenton deprived you of the Jerſies. That 3000 militia ſhould croſs the Delaware, in the depth of winter, during a ſevere ſtorm of hail and ſnow, advance, in day-light, to one of your encampments, without being diſcovered, ſurround and take priſoners a body of 1500 veterans, retire without being once attacked, and repaſs the Delaware, with all their captives, in perfect order, is, no doubt, a proof of the groſſeſt negligence or miſbehaviour in ſome quarter. You were reſolved that we ſhould not judge where; for you did not deign to give us any information with regard to it. I will not, however, impute this diſaſter to you as a crime. It is ſaid to have ariſen chiefly from a line of encampment that had been too far extended, from a view to ſecure and protect the country. We allow the merit of the purpoſe to compenſate for its imprudence, as well as for the negligence and inability which appear in the execution of it.

I cannot attend you through the operations of another year. Honour and humanity recoil at the very mention of them. Your retreat from the ſervice; your deſertion of Burgoyne, and the conſequent deſtruction of his gallant army; the loſs of two months in the ſeaſon for action; the attack at Brandywine, decorated with the name of *victory*; the ſurprize at Germantown, where the valour of your troops compenſated your negligence; the merited defeat and ſlaughter of the Heſſians at Red-bank; your forward movement to the rebel-camp at White-marſh, which you might have carried if you would: All theſe together form the moſt ſingular aſſemblage of t———y and diſgrace, that ever was exhibited in ſo ſhort a time, or in the conduct of a ſingle man. It defies the power of malice to diſcolour, or faction to exaggerate.

Such, Sir William, is the career you have run. Delay without prudence, ſucceſs without advantage, is the hiſtory of your campaigns. The loſs of America, the ruin of your country's greatneſs, an indelible diſgrace fixed upon the honour of its arms, the lives of many brave men ſacrificed to no purpoſe, a foreign war, a war which may involve us in bankruptcy, and reduce our empire to this little iſland: Theſe, Sir, form the melancholy catalogue of your atchievements. Conſider the ſituation in which you were placed, the objects of ambition preſented to you, and the eaſe with which you might have won them: Then reflect one moment; for what have they been relinquiſhed—the emoluments of office, and the enjoyment of W**r*s—Aſtoniſhing! That there ſhould be found in the univerſe ſo groveling a ſoul, ſo dead to fame and every honourable paſſion, ſo firmly pinioned to the duſt, as once to have attended to them! But you are moſt miſerably deceived, if you think you ever can be happy. Believe me, there is ſomething in the univerſal ſcorn of the Britiſh people, which the compliments of a court cannot conceal, nor the ſplendor of a Meſchianza compenſate. It will pierce your ear, even in your moſt ſilent retreats. The pleaſures of an ample fortune will have no chance to ſooth the horrors of your remembrance. They will haunt you in the cloſet of your Sovereign, in the circle of the gaming table, in the arms of your miſtreſs. Even ſociety will deny you any refuge for yourſelf; the looks of every Briton will upbraid you; the relations of your ſlaughtered countrymen will every where preſent themſelves.—Scorn, contempt, and indignation will attend you, wherever you appear. To bear theſe with coolneſs is a precious advantage, attached to conſcious integrity alone. They wound the guilty ſoul, and turn its poiſon on itſelf. Having ſurvived thus for a while, inſenſible to pleaſure, a prey to melancholy and remorſe, you will at laſt fall by the hand of ſ———; and, like him who deſtroyed a temple, the wonder of the world, be remembered only by the miſchief you have done. But I truſt that your puniſhment ſhall not be left to your hand, nor even to theſe emiſſaries of the Divine juſtice. I truſt that the vengeance of your country ſhall overtake you.—Be not deceived by the preſent calm: It is the deceitful prelude of a ſtorm. The people of this country, however broken by misfortunes, have ſtill enough of ſpirit to revenge themſelves upon the authors of their ruin. At preſent they flatter themſelves that America may ſtill be conquered. But when their troops *ſhall* be recalled, (and the period cannot be diſtant) their collected indignation will burſt upon your head. In vain will you truſt to the favour of your Sovereign, or retire under the wings of miniſterial protection. The Miniſter himſelf has much to fear: And a Sovereign of Great-Britain, if he wiſhes to be ſafe, muſt abandon his minions to the juſtice of his people.

LUCIUS.

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* *On the 12th of October. From the 12th to the 18th he remained at reſt, waiting for ſtores.*

† *This reinforcement, it muſt be obſerved, performed a march in one day, which had occupied the General from the 18th to the 28th.*

BOSTON, *May 27.*

Laſt Sunday returned into port, the private armed ſhip Monmouth, having taken a copper bottom privateer brig of 14 guns and 75 men: She left the prize 7 days ago.

Laſt Monday arrived at a ſafe port, a prize brig, laden with rum, ſugar, &c. taken by the Continental frigate Boſton: The prize was bound from New-York to Quebec.

It is ſaid the private armed brig Black Prince has returned into port from a ſucceſsful cruize, having taken 7 prizes.

Thurſday laſt arrived ſafe in port a prize brig, taken by the Mifflin privater of this port. Her cargo conſiſts of wine from Fayal: The Mifflin was left in chaſe of a large ſhip, when the prize left her.

We hear that the privateer ſhip Pilgrim, from Beverly, has taken two valuable prizes, both of which are ſafe arrived, one laden with about 3500 buſhels of ſalt, the other with flour.

Laſt Saturday arrived in a ſafe port, a prize ſnow, laden with ſugar, &c. She was cut out of a harbour in Newfoundland, by a boat belonging to this place: The boat alſo took a brig laden with proviſions, bound for Quebec.

A letter of marque returned from her voyage into Salem laſt Thurſday, and brought in with her a prize ſchooner, laden with rum and ſugar.

The Rover privateer packet, of ſix carriage guns, beſides ſwivels, bound from New-York to Halifax, laden with rum, ſugar, and melaſſes, is taken by Capt. Sweat of Salem, and carried into a ſafe port.

It is affirmed as a fact, that the plan of operations for the Britiſh troops in America this year, is to kill, burn and deſtroy every thing they are ſuffered to come nigh along the ſea coaſts, and if poſſible to render defenceleſs every port on the continent.

We have obtained by a veſſel lately from Holland, an authentic copy of the following ſpirited and elegant addreſs to the Stadtholder of the United Provinces, and have procured a faithful tranſlation of it from the French, in which it was originally written and delivered. It clearly ſhews the diſpoſition of the merchants and people of Holland, reſpecting the rights of their neutrality, and a free trade to France and America; in what light they view the conduct of Britain upon this point; and how determined they are to ſupport the freedom of their navigation. This muſt be a great embarraſſment to the Engliſh Court, and among many other circumſtances be a ſtrong inducement to oblige them to a reaſonable termination of the war.

A DECLARATION delivered in the name of the principal Merchants of Holland, to His Moſt Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange, upon occaſion of the violences committed by the Engliſh ſhips on the Merchant veſſels of the Republic of the United Provinces.

MY LORD,

ALTHOUGH it is not long ſince your Serene Highneſs has been pleaſed to give a favourable audience to the Deputies of the Merchants of the city of Amſterdam, and to aſſure them of your ſupport, they yet find themſelves obliged, from new reaſons, and in conjunction with the Merchants of the principal trading cities of Holland, again to addreſs your Highneſs, and to recommend, in a manner the moſt particular, their intereſts to your favour and attention.

If before they could not ſee, without aſtoniſhment, their veſſels, ſailing under the free flag of the Republic, ſeized and taken by the armed ſhips and royal navy of England, they are now penetrated with the moſt lively grief in beholding the conduct of the Britiſh Miniſtry, and the reply which they have given to the juſt repreſentations made upon this ſubject by Count de Welderen, Envoy Extraordinary of their High Mightineſſes. They truſt, therefore, that they may renewedly, and with confidence, aſk the aſſiſtance of your Serene Highneſs, and implore, in a manner the moſt preſſing, your powerful and efficacious protection.

They take the liberty to obſerve, that the anſwer of the Engliſh court is repugnant to thoſe rights, and to that liberty of commerce, ſtipulated in the treaties formerly concluded between this Republic and Great-Britain; and that the Engliſh make no ſcruple to oppoſe to theſe treaties, ſolemnly ſworn to, a pretended right of *convenience*, which, being purely arbitrary, would nullify all treaties, and render our welfare abſolutely dependent on the inconſtant views of a capricious neighbour.

Is it to be wondered at, that ſo crying an injuſtice ſhould extort the complaints of thoſe who are the victims of it? Can any one forbear ſhuddering at the proſpect of thoſe diſaſters, to which the conſequences of this pretended and abſurd right could not fail to expoſe our commerce!

In truth, does not the exiſtence of our commere, and the ſecurity of our property, reſt upon the faith of treaties, and if the leaſt article may be violated under an arbitrary pretext, ſhould we not be everlaſtingly condemned not to dare to undertake any thing but with fear and uncertainty? Theſe treaties, known in all places, are, moreover, the baſis upon which other nations, and in ſhort the whole world, found that confidence with which they truſt their merchandize to the liberty of our flag: If this baſis is ſhaken, if this confidence comes to be loſt, our whole navigation falls, and will ſoon be annihilated.

We have the more reaſon to dread theſe fatal conſequences, as we are appriſed, that the Engliſh Miniſtry have ſhown more reſpect and condeſcenſion to other nations, who have not indeed ſuch formal treaties to oppoſe them with, but who know how in an efficacious manner to put in force the law of nature and of nations. And ſhall we, Hollanders, with more right on our ſide, be afraid to make them hear from us a language equally firm? Undoubtedly never.

May we not flatter ourſelves that by reiterating our repreſentations with more firmneſs, our Republic will have the happineſs of obtaining from the Engliſh the reſtitution of all the ſhips and cargoes they have ſeized and detained, together with a full indemnification, without any frivolous delay, without unjuſt and arbitrary exceptions; and thus the liberty of our flag be acknowledged and eſtabliſhed in conformity both to the letter and ſpirit of treaties!

We therefore conjure your Highneſs to be pleaſed to grant us your ſuccour, and to concur with your powerful influence in the meaſures which we dare to hope their High Mightineſſes will ſoon take upon our complaints and requeſts, for preventing the ruin of our commerce, and making good the loſſes it has already ſuſtained. We truſt that we have a right even to demand in a manner the moſt expreſs, that efficacious meaſures may be employed for this purpoſe with all poſſible diſpatch, inaſmuch as from the extreme ſlowneſs with which the Engliſh have reſtored ſome of our ſhips, it is clear that they only mean to amuſe us with ſpecious words.

In the mean time, we addreſs your Serene Highneſs, as Admiral General of the United Provinces, and the protector of the liberty of their navigation; for we are aſſured, that the unjuſt ſeizure of the ſmalleſt veſſel, ſailing under the flag of the Republic, cannot eſcape the attention of your Highneſs, who muſt regard ſuch violence as an inſult upon your own dignity; and yet, how many veſſels, loaded with immenſe riches, have been taken from the ſubjects of this Republic, who truſted they were in ſecurity under its reſpectable flag: The ports of England are, to this moment, full of ſuch veſſels.

When conſent ſhall be obtained for releaſing them, as the firm repreſentations of the Republic muſt lead us to hope, even then prudence will demand that precautions be taken againſt any further inſults. Our preſent ſituation is not new to us; the remembrance of the wounds given to our commerce in 1758 is ſtill graven upon our memo-

ries in lively characters. Our losses amount to many millions, without reckoning those which the continuance of the war renders more considerable and more important, and which cannot be valued. These considerations naturally lead us to desire to be for ever freed from all danger of similar disasters. For this we ought to have ships of war, determined to attempt every thing; for this we ought to have fleets. Already a part of our men of war, committed to the direction of your Highness as Admiral General, are compleatly equipped: They wait for nothing but necessary instructions, firm, and adapted to circumstances, to be able in a few days to make our flag respected, and to carry safety to those places where the call for it is most pressing.

We accordingly beseech your Highness, that the convoys agreed to may no longer be delayed; this in the present conjuncture depends solely upon your Highness; you alone can augment or even double the equipments.

Shall we then have right and justice on our side, without being able to obtain satisfaction for the injuries we have received? Shall we behold, with a dry and tranquil eye, our vessels attacked and seized, in a manner the most iniquitous? No, my Lord, no: And your serene Highness will not take it amiss that we expect, that we even require on your part, the defence of our rights and privileges, thus attacked and injured.

In acting thus you will save from distress and misery an innumerable multitude of the inhabitants of this country, who subsist entirely upon commerce, or the occupations connected with it; a commerce that cannot fall, without carrying them all with it into the same destruction. We cannot think, without horror, upon the deplorable evils which must accompany the loss of the liberty of our flag, upon the enormous damage we should sustain, if a great number of our vessels should be thrown out of employment; in fine, upon the immense revenues, amounting to many millions, which would be annually lost to individuals and to the State.

We therefore once more beseech your Serene Highness, to suffer yourself to be moved with the danger to which the liberty of our navigation is exposed. You know, equally with ourselves, that this liberty is the nerve of the State, and the principal source of its prosperity.

We do not dissemble, that it is our present interest that leads us to take the liberty of addressing ourselves to your Highness: We can nevertheless assure you, that our interest is combined with that of our posterity: In speaking for them, we discharge a duty that lies near to our hearts. Had we kept silence, while necessity, the times, and present circumstances required us to speak loudly, our descendents would have had a right to accuse our memory, and load it with just reproaches; and these reproaches might, alass, have come too late to produce any fruit; they might only have wounded, without any advantage, the ears of the august offspring of your illustrious family. The present is precisely the time, in which we may secure ourselves for ever against the imperious and arbitrary proceedings of the English nation, and re-establish upon an immoveable basis the prosperity of our commerce.

May we have occasion to render our thanks to your Serene Highness, for a benefit so great and so glorious! May gratitude excite our latest posterity to preserve, with a religious respect, the memory of William 5th. And may they never call to mind our Hereditary Stadtholder, without the idea of the restorer of the liberty of our flag upon the seas! May the supreme Being pour out his blessings upon your Highness; upon the princess Royal, your dear spouse, and upon your august family. And may the house of Orange, the liberty of the United Provinces, and the prosperity of our country in a free navigation, and an unfettered commerce, unitedly and for ever flourish!

PROVIDENCE, May 20.

Thursday morning arrived here a prize sloop of about 70 tons, captured the preceding day off Newport harbour by the armed boats Seven Brothers, Capt. Hoxsey, Gen. Sullivan, Capt. Oman, and Bradford. Capt. Martindale. She was bound from the Island of New-Providence to New-York, and had been taken by the Monmouth privateer of Salem, recaptured by a British tender, and again retaken by the armed boats, as above. Her cargoe consists of rum, molasses, fruit, &c. A Midshipman and four seamen, belonging to the Renown man of war, were made prisoners.

NEW-HAVEN, May 26.

We hear from Long-Island, that the enemy have lately taken from the inhabitants six or seven hundred horses, and sent them to New-York.

NEW-LONDON, *May* 27.

Monday evening returned into port, the ship Oliver Cromwell, Captain Parker; during his short cruize, he took four prizes, one of which was mentioned in our last, two others arrived with the ship, viz. the privateer schooner St. George, of 10 guns, Captain Carew, from New-York, and a retaken schooner laden with mahogany; the fourth is an armed sloop, tender to the Renown, which arrived on Tuesday evening.

The Oliver Cromwell brought in sixty prisoners, which were taken out of the above prizes.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 31.

Extract of a letter from Tryon County, May 17.

"The beginning of last week, a party of twelve Indians, from Oswegoche, killed three persons, scalped two women who are still alive, and carried off one prisoner, from the German Flats.

"Parties of Indians are frequently seen in almost every neighbourhood in these parts.

"There are now in Johnstown goal, fifteen or sixteen men who were detected in a treasonable conspiracy against the country. It is said they were actually assisting in the destruction at Tibblesborough. The inhabitants, who have sundry times suffered much by the liberation of such miscreants, seem determined they shall not go out of their reach till they have had a fair trial.

"It is thought that the conspiracy before-mentioned is very extensive, and that some very important discoveries will soon be made; mean while it behoves every true friend of America to exert himself to the utmost, as the behaviour of the Tories of late is grown very bold and menacing, perhaps through too much lenity or indulgence."

FISH-KILL, June 3.

The latter end of last week, a number of British vessels made their appearance in the North River; they consist of thirteen ships, three brigs, four topsail schooners, three gallies, six topsail sloops, about twenty smaller vessels, and a great number of flat bottom boats.

Last Lord's day, (31st ult.) 1500 men landed eight miles below Peek's Kill, on Taller's Point, consisting of British and Hessian grenadiers, light infantry, volunteers of Ireland and Yagers.—Monday the 1st inst. the enemy landed a party on the west side of the river, where they burnt some houses, and opened two small batteries, from which they threw some shells, and cannonaded Fort de la Fayette across the river all that day; two gallies kept up a severe fire on the fort at the same time. They continued their firing till 11 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon; mean while, their army marched from Taller's to Ver Plank's Point, on which the fort stands; by a flag they demanded a surrender; the parley continued two hours: Captain Armstrong thought fit to surrender.—General M'Dougal has not received a justifiable reason why the fort was given up.—This little fort was built on purpose to secure King's Ferry from the insults of the enemy's vessels, which frequently had interrupted our boats from crossing: It was small, and would contain, with conveniency, about a company of men: The redoubt was strong, and covered a barbette battery, mounting three pieces of cannon: We had in the barbette a company of artillery; they were all drawn off but a serjeant, a corporal and 12 privates: In the redoubt were a Captain, two subalterns, three serjeants, and 44 rank and file. They had provisions and water to serve them thirty days.

Wednesday evening—the wind now prevents the shipping from advancing to Fort Clinton on West-Point, which, we suppose, is the enemy's main object. The fort is now in tolerable order, well provided, and the men in fine spirits—the militia are coming in fast, and every appearance is promising.—The enemy have come out in force, and, it is said, are from seven to ten thousand men.—Their troops from their late excursion to Virginia returned last Thursday, and without landing at New-York pushed up the river.

Thursday morning, 4 o'clock, we learn that the enemy are in motion, as if they meant to come up the east side of the river.

Athol's Highlanders, called the 74th, who arrived at New-York some weeks ago, are all the reinforcement the enemy have yet received, that we can learn.

Since the British landed, we have taken seven prisoners; and three deserters have come in.

Yesterday it was reported, that the enemy had burnt Lieut. Gov. Cortlandt's house, near Croton River, where they first landed.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated May 29.

"We learn by three prisoners, taken by our people, that Brant and Butler have betaken themselves to Niagara, to make preparations to oppose our troops this campaign."

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

SIR, *Williamsburgh, May* 27, 1779.

The enemy, who lately invaded this State with a fleet of ships of war, consisting of the Raisonable of 64 guns, the Rainbow of 40, the Otter of 14, and sundry other armed and unarmed vessels, commanded by Commodore Sir George Collier, together with a number of land forces amounting to about two thousand, commanded by Major General Matthews, evacuated Portsmouth on Tuesday last, after committing ravages and depredations of the most cruel and unmanly sort, burning houses, stealing, kidnapping and receiving slaves without respect to persons, from that place to Suffolk inclusive. Their plunder at Portsmouth alone is very great—a considerable quantity of tobacco, lumber, and merchandize of all sorts, partly public, but chiefly private property, having been depositied there. Further particulars respecting these matters cannot at present be placed in one point of view, but will necessarily furnish abundant matter to be communicated in some future letter. The enemy, after their departure from Portsmouth, drew up their whole fleet before Hampton, and paraded a good deal with their flat-bottomed boats, &c. as if they meditated an attack on that place, where our troops (a sufficient number) under the command of Col. Marshall, were eager to receive them, and probably from that circumstance alone the enemy were finally induced to lay aside their scheme, for yesterday about noon they hoisted sail, and proceeded to sea, as I am well informed, late in the evening. I am persuaded this fleet will return immediately to New-York, as they shewed particular avidity to secure lumber, scantling, &c. and are deeply laden with their plunder.

I have the honour to be your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

P. HENRY.

The President of Congress.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated May 21.

"Yesterday a ship arrived here in 51 days from Amsterdam, in which came passengers two French gentlemen, who inform, that on the 26th of March advice was received there that the Court of Spain had acknowledged the Independence of America, and consequently would join France in the war against Great-Britain. All the letters from Amsterdam by this ship confirm the above intelligence.

"Two ships of the line were lately sent from France to the coast of Africa, in order to destroy all the forts, factories, &c. belonging to the English, which they effectually performed, keeping possession of one fort only, in which they left a garrison of 300 men; they took 1800 Negroes, and a considerable quantity of ivory and gold dust, which they carried to Gr ree; the loss of which is of great consequence to the British trade in those parts. The above two ships have since joined Count de Estaing at Martinico, who has now a fleet of 19 sail of the line, and a number of fine frigates, with which he has been three times off St. Luica, but Admiral Byron did not think it prudent to come out and attack him.—The French fleet in Europe daily becomes more formidable, and they have by this time forty sail of the line cruising in the channel. The Chevalier de Fabry, with 12 sail of the line, is in the Mediterranean. The utmost diligence is used at Brest, Rochfort and Toulon, in building and fitting out line of battle ships, as also a number of frigates, which will carry 18 and 24 pounders, and the greatest encouragement is given to people of all ranks, according to their merit and capacity."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Baltimore to a Member of Congress in this city, dated June 5, 1779.

"I beg leave to congratulate you on the success of the American Arms in South-Carolina. As I know you are doubly interested in this happy event, I have embraced the first opportunity to communicate the intelligence received at this place. By different routes we have been informed that our troops had gained a victory in that quarter; but last night a Captain Johnson, of this place (a man of good character) arrived here from St. Eustatia, who informs, that on his passage up this bay he touched at Hampton, in Virginia, which place he left the 2d inst. That whilst he was there, an express arrived with an account that our troops had beat the British near Charlestown, killed and taken 700, and that they were between General Lincoln and General Moultrie, and it was expected the whole must fall into our hands. This account is very generally believed at this place and in Virginia, and I must confess I am much inclined to think it true, at least in part, if we have only given the enemy a check. I am willing to hope every thing from the spirit of the inhabitants of Charlestown, and the climate.

"The British fleet have at length left this bay, and we have had two French ships and four small vessels, owned here, arrived from St. Eustatia this day, and hourly expect several others from the same place: This lucky change in a few days has given great spirits to almost every one."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated June 5.

"Yesterday arrived here three vessels from St. Eustatia, viz. schooner Dragon, Captain Johnston, sloop Lady Washington, Capt. Burrows, and sloop Franklin, Capt. Tate, all belonging here, with valuable cargoes of rum, &c. Two French ships are coming up from Hispaniola, where they called from France, cargoes uncertain, but believe a good deal of salt. I have letters to the 22d of May from St. Eustatia—no news particular there. Accounts from Cork in April mention new Commissioners coming out to America to grant independence, &c. how far this can be depended on I know not. News from Holland to the first of April says nothing of peace. Nothing done in the West-Indies, both fleets keep clear of each other.

"The vessels from St. Eustatia called at Hampton three days since, and report that an express from Charlestown had been there with news of 700 English troops made prisoners by our people, and the remainder in such a situation as that all must fall into our hands: The people who bring the news here are of undoubted veracity; should it be true, the war is near at an end in this country. A number of vessels were at St. Eustatia from hence, &c. and must soon be expected,"

CYDER, in Hogsheads,

TO BE SOLD BY

PHILIP KINSEY, in Third-street, the fourth door above Market-street.

BOTTLED CYDER, of an excellent quality,

To be SOLD by

SAMUEL HUDSON,

the corner of Market and Fifth-streets.

Any persons possessed of bottles may have them filled at a reasonable price, to whom, on notice, he will send for the bottles. ¶

On Monday, the 21st instant, at the late dwelling-house of *James Claxton*, deceased, near Chester, will be exposed to Sale, by public Vendue,

SUNDRY horses, cows, sheep, &c. implements of husbandry, household furniture, &c. &c. The sale to begin at ten o' clock; where attendance will be given by

RICHARD SEWELL, and ELIZABETH CLAXTON, } Admistrat.

¶

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I, *William Ligget*, of *West-Nottingham* township, in the county of *Chester*, on or about the third day of *February*, *anno domini* 1773, having purchased a certain tract or parcel of land, containing forty acres, or thereabouts, situate in the township and county aforesaid, from a certain *Agnus Cummings*, of the same township, made and executed to her, the said *Agnus*, a certain Promissory Note for Twelve Pounds with interest, payable by instalments for the said tract of land. And whereas it since appears that the said *Agnus* had no legal or equitable title to the premises aforesaid, or to any part thereof, but that the same of right belonged to the children and co-heirs of *Francis Kennady*, from whom I have since procured a sufficient conveyance thereof. These are therefore to caution all persons against taking an assignment of the said Note, as I am determined never to pay the same, it being without any kind of consideration. WILLIAM LIGGET.

June 5, 1779. †

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Goshen township, Chester county, on Wednesday night last, two HORSES, the one is a black horse, about nine years old, about 15 hands high, a strong chunky horse, has a star in his forehead, no brand, shod before, has a long curled switch tail, paces and trots; the other is a bright bay, about 13 years old, about 13 hands high, well made, has a short tail, no brand nor other mark, has a long bushy mane, shod before, paces and trots. Whoever takes up said horses, and the thief, shall receive the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horses only, and reasonable charges, paid by JESSE MASSEY.

N. B. Said horses were stolen out of the stable of Mr. Samuel Phipps. *February* 21, 1779. †

Montgomery, Philadelphia County, May 27, 1779.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST, on the 24th instant, at the meeting of the fourth battalion of Philadelphia county militia, in Upper-Dublin township, a Black Leather Pocket-Book, of the clasp kind, only the hook was tore off, and it was tied with a string, containing a quantity of continental money, the most of it of the emissions out of circulation, and several receipts, two of which were from David Rittenhouse, one in the agent line and the other in the sub-lieutenant, with many other papers of great value to me but of no service to any body else. Any person that can give information of the same, or will bring it to me, so that I get the whole again, shall receive the above reward, from

† GEORGE SMITH.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Trediffrin township, Chester county, the sixth of May last, a black PIED CALF, with a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 1, 1779. § PATRICK CARR.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Norrington township, Philadelphia county, about the middle of May last, a MARE COLT, two years old, of a blackish colour, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 5, 1779. § ZEKIEL RHOADS.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1779.

To be LETT, for one or more years, and may be entered on the first day of August next,

THAT old accustomed and well known INN, called the BLACK HORSE Tavern, situate in Black Horse Alley, opposite Lætitia Court. For terms, enquire of BENJAMIN FLOWER, in Pear-street, near Third-street; or, in his absence, of Mr. ANDREW DOZ, in Third-street. *

INDIANA PROPRIETORS

ARE to meet, agreeable to adjournment, at the house of Mr. FRANCIS LEE, at the sign of the Indian Queen, on Tuesday, the 5th of July, at five o'clock in the afternoon, on affairs of consequence, on which day the concerned are requested to attend, or their attornies for them. By order,

May 29, 1779. ‖ 4*W*. D. FRANKS, President.

To be Sold by

JOHN M'CALLA, junior,

At the corner of Spruce and Second-streets,

A Neat assortment of Glass Ware, among which are plain and flowered quart, pint and half pint tumblers, quart and pint decanters, wine and beer glasses. Also Spirits, West-India rum, Loaf and Muscovado Sugars, Bohea Tea, Chocolate, &c. &c. &c. ¶

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from John M'Calla, senior, the day before the British army came into this city, a Negroe man, named Peter, about 24 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, a stout looking fellow, and has remarkably large feet; he was seen in this city the latter end of last winter, and may yet be lurking about town. Whoever takes up and secures said Negroe in any goal, so as his master gets him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN M'CALLA, junior ¶

STOLEN out of the pasture, from the subscriber, in Brandywine Hundred, near Wilmington, on the night of the 23d of May, 1779, a black gelding HORSE, 11 or 12 years old, has a small star in his forehead, a small white spot on his back, a little white on one of his hind feet, his mane cut off his withers, hath not been docked, near 14½ hands high, had no shoes on when stolen, paces and trots, and was in good order. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have *Forty Dollars*, and if the thief is secured, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have *Twenty Dollars* reward, paid by NATHANIEL CLOUD. ¶

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH, the daughter of VEONDLE POTESWA, hath sworn that she was with child by me, and by course of law I was obliged to marry her for my lawful wife, and therefore I forewarn all persons whatsoever not to trust her any thing upon my account, as I am determined to pay none of her debts contracted against me,

May 29, 1779. † DANIEL TEANEY.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, on the 27th day of April last, a bay HORSE, about 14 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN SIMPSON. ¶

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Middletown, Bucks county, on the night of the 25th instant, a dark iron-grey MARE, four years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, and in good order, no shoes on. Whoever takes up and secures the said mare, so that the owner gets her again and the thief brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the mare only, by

May 27, 1779. JOHN JENKS. ¶

New-Jersey, Fifth Month 26, 1779.

WHEREAS JUDAH CLEMENS, of Waterford township, in the State of New-Jersey, is frequently deprived of the use of his reason, this therefore is to inform all persons therefore, and to forewarn them not to credit him, or to purchase from him any part of his estate, either real or personal, his being in the above unhappy situation rendering him incapable of transacting his business. Tavern-keepers in particular are requested not to supply him with liquor. ¶

WAS taken up on the 16th of April last, a roan horse, about 14 hands high, and about four years old, not shod. The owner, by applying to the subscriber, in East-Caln township, between the sign of the Ship and Downing's-Town, proving his property, and paying the charges, may have him again.

¶ SAMUEL HEYNEY.

RUN away on the 30th of May from the subscriber, living in Alton township, Chester county, a servant man, named Jonathan Smith, about 25 years of age, five feet eleven inches high, slim built, pock-marked, and has the mark of a sore on his neck, occasioned by the king's evil; had on when he went away, an old light coloured cloth coatee, tow shirt and trowsers, but will perhaps change his clothes. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have FIFTY DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JAMES PENNELL.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the pasture of the subscriber, living in New Hanover township, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, with a white star in his forehead, is docked very short, and carries his head very low. Whoever brings said horse to the owner, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

May 31, 1779. ‖ CHRISTIAN BLEM.

STRAYED or STOLEN away, May the 7th, from the subscriber, living at the Blue House, on South-street, near the Pennsylvania Hospital, a chestnut bay HORSE, near 15 hands high, shod before, a natural pacer, neither brand nor ear-mark, eight years old, has some white hairs on his forehead and on his mane, been hurt by the collar, and some white hairs on his tail, been hurt by the crupper, a small switch tail, some white spots on his back, been hurt with the saddle. Whoever takes up said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall have THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, paid by

HENRY YOUNG.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1779.

THE Subscriber, having rented that commodious Store, known by the name of HART'S-VENDUE-STORE, in Southwark, intends to sell at Vendue, lands, tenements, vessels, rigging, horses, carriages, furniture, and all sorts of Goods that are allowed by law to be sold at vendue. All strangers or others, who may not have an opportunity of a store to expose their goods at private sale in, he will receive and sell for the best account of the owners for a small commission. All those who may be pleased to favour him with their business, may depend on being faithfully served, by their most humble servant,

t.f. WILLIAM BROWN.

TO BE SOLD,

AN elegant Folio FAMILY BIBLE, in the Hollandish Language, with Explanations, strong bound, with Brass Clasps Corners, &c. Apply to the PRINTERS.

WAS stopped and left in my hands on the 19th day of March last, Three Silver TEASPOONS, marked W.P.M. the person from whom they were taken not since appearing to prove how he came by them. The owner by applying to the subscriber, on proving property, and paying the expence of this advertisement, may have them again.

Darby, May 15, 1779. HENRY HAYES.

*** It is probable from some circumstances they belong to a person in Lancaster county. ¶

To be sold by R. AITKEN, *Bookseller, opposite the Coffee-house, Front-street,*

THE TRUST, POWER AND DUTY OF THE JURIES OF ENGLAND. Explained according to the Fundamentals of the English Government. BY LORD SOMMERS.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 5th instant, a dark bay or brown draft HORSE, five years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, a large star in his forehead, his mane hangs on each side, a small spot of white on his near hind foot, some white hairs in his tail, had no shoes on, and has not been trimmed a considerable time. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive *Twenty Dollars* reward, but if stolen and the thief brought to justice *Sixty Dollars* reward.

Darby, May 8, 1779. † JOHN PEARSON.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in New-Britain, Bucks county, on Wednesday, the 14th of April last, a brown HEIFER, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. SAMUEL JAMES. ¶

LOST, on Saturday, the 16th instant, in the city of Philadelphia, a LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATE, No. 876, for the receipt of Four Hundred and Ninety Dollars, to be exchanged. Whoever has found the same, and will return it to the Printers hereof, or to Richard Collins, Gardener, in Newtown Township, Gloucester County, New-Jersey, shall have Five Pounds Reward, paid by RICHARD COLLINS.

N. B. It can be of no Use to any Person but the Owner, as Payment is stopt at the Loan-Office. ¶

Kent County, Maryland, May 11, 1779.

TO be SOLD by the Subscriber, upwards of Sixteen Hundred Bushels of RYE, BARLEY and MALT.

A Miller, who can be well recommended for his knowledge in that business, sobriety and industry, would be taken into partnership in his grist-mills, situated in the county aforesaid, one of the most healthy and pleasant parts of this State, convenient both to Baltimore and Philadelphia markets, and where the greatest plenty of the best wheat is raised yearly.---Those mills are as compleat as any in America, with two pair of burr millstones, and one pair of country ditto, and plenty of water in the dry seasons.

The Subscriber is about erecting two new Fulling Mills, and would give the best encouragement to a good Cloathier who can come recommended as aforesaid; he may have part of the profit of said mills for his wages.

For Sale, two pair of good MILLSTONES, one of them Colognes the other Brandywines.

‖ 4 w. ISAAC PERKINS.

FORGE HAMMERS,

Of an excellent Quality,

To be had at the IRON FOUNDERY, Corner of Eighth and Walnut-streets, Philadelphia. §

FOR SALE, either by the Groce or Dozen, at BATCHELOR's Store Cellar, under Mr. JOHN REYNELL's, the Corner of Front and Walnut-streets,

EXCELLENT bottled CYDER, much preferable to any low WINES, which he will engage to keep in any Climate; fine bottled BEER, good VINEGAR, &c. &c.

N. B. Merchants and Captains of Vessels may be supplied with any Quantity on the shortest Notice. ¶

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS GOUCHER,

Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the sign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-street, next door to the sign of the Black Horse, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia,

GRASS and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, warranted or unwarranted good, by wholesale and retail; also English STEEL by the faggot, excellent good. ‖ 8 w.

THE MEMBERS of the LIBRARY COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA, who are in Arrears, are requested to make immediate Payment to *SAMUEL SANSOM*, Treasurer, to prevent a Forfeiture of their Shares, agreeable to the Laws of the Company. *By Order of the Directors.*

Philadelphia, May 11, 1779. 3 W.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1779.

ALL Persons having any Demands on GEORGE WELLS, Shipwright, late of this City, but now of *Baltimore-Town*, in *Maryland*, are desired to leave their Accounts with Mr. JOHN BROWN for Settlement, as I intend being here on or about the first Day of *July* next, to settle and pay all just Demands whatever against me GEORGE WELLS. ‖ 6 w.

PARCHMENT

MADE and SOLD by ROBERT WOOD, in Fifth-street, near the New Goal, Philadelphia, where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers, and others, may be supplied with large or small Quantities. ¶

To COVER, the ensuing Season,

At the Subscribers, at *Maidenhead*, in *Hunterdon* county, the BEAUTIFUL and HIGH BRED HORSE

ARABIAN,

RISING nine years old, at Twenty Pounds the season, for ready cash only. ARABIAN is full blooded, 15 hands 2 inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay; his colts are in general very fine, a few of them may be seen at his stand. *Arabian* was got by that famous stallion *Wildair*, his dam by *Babraham*, his grandam by *Old Sterling*, his great grandam by *Merry Andrew*, out of *Laughing Polly*. She won the King's Hundred Guineas at *Hambleton*, and was got by *Childers*, her dam by *Chancellor*, and own sister to *Thunderbolt*; her grandam by *Luggs*, and her great grandam by *Davill's Old Woodcock*.

Wildair was got by *Old Cade*, the best stallion that ever was got by the famous *Godolphin Arabian*, out of a daughter of *Steady*, a very fleet son of the Duke of *Devonshire's Flying Childers*. This horse, the sire of *Arabian*, was a few years past purchased of *James Delancey*, Esq; at a very high price, and shipped back to *England* at the particular desire of the greatest breeder in that country, and covered at Forty Guineas the season, his blood being in the highest degree of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen.

Good pasture will be provided for mares that are brought any distance. ¶ 5 w. MERCER and SCHENK.

Greenwich, May 21, 1779.

WHEREAS sundry wearing apparel, in a portmanteau, was found in Roxbury township, Morris county, New-Jersey, in April last, supposed to be stolen and concealed in the woods by a certain John Harris, a deserter from the first Jersey regiment, containing the following articles, viz. a scarlet coat, with silver buttons marked No. 7; one buff and two half silk streaked jackets; one pair of linen breeches and two pair of silk stockings. Whoever has lost the above described apparel, on proving his property and paying charges within three months from the above date, may have them again, by applying to the subscriber in Greenwich, Sussex county and State aforesaid, otherwise they will be sold at public vendue, to defray the charges.

§ 6 W. MATTHIAS SHIPMAN.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire,

General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, by my Proclamation, dated the 10th Day of last Month, a Pardon was offered to all Deserters from the Army, dispersed in different Parts of these States, who should rejoin their respective Corps by the First of *May* next: AND WHEREAS, from the Shortness of the Term limited for its Operation, the Offer of Grace therein contained hath not had sufficient Time to circulate as extensively as was necessary to answer fully the benevolent Purpose for which it was designed: It is therefore thought proper to extend it to a further Period, and I do hereby extend it accordingly to the First Day of *July* next.

Given at Head-Quarters, Middle-Brook, *this Twenty-second Day of* April, *in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine.*

G. WASHINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,

TENCH TILGHMAN.

TO BE LETT,

THAT large, commodious and well accustomed Tavern at the Falls of Schuylkill, now occupied by Mr. *Aaron Hunter*, which is to be entered upon at the expiration of his lease, or sooner, if he and the future tenant shall agree.

Also, *to be Lett*, a Plantation of 125 acres at the *Fat-Land Ford*, on the south side of Schuylkill. In lieu of rent certain repairs of the fences and premises, which were necessarily injured by the army during their encampment there, will be accepted. Enquire of WILLIAM SMITH. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A TWO story brick HOUSE, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, adjoining to Mrs. Mary Brown, and Mr. Evans, hatter; the ground on Market-street is 24½ feet, of which 4½ feet is left to form a nine feet alley, and runs 100 feet back; the front of the building is 20 feet on the ground floor, and 29 feet on the second floor, extending over the whole alley; with a brick kitchen, a large wooden stable and a good necessary. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to Messieurs BENJAMIN HARBESON, and JOSEPH CARSON, or Capt. CHARLES PEALE, in Market-street.

¶ ROBERT TAGGART.

JAMES BUTLAND,

FRINGE and LACE-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC in general, and his FRIENDS in particular, that he is removed out of Front-street into Second-street, between the Bridge and Spruce-street, where may be had all kinds of UNIFORMS for the ARMY.

Shopkeepers, Coach-makers, Hatters, Saddlers, and others may be supplied with all kinds of WORSTED BINDING LININGS, TAPES, saddle orriss, girth-webs, fringe of all sorts, line and tassels for bed and window curtains, &c. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living above the Barracks, in Second-street, on the 25th of April, a black horse COLT, two years old, about 13 hands high, neither docked nor cut, but has lately been trimmed. Whoever takes up and secures said colt, so as the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ ISAAC WHITE.

Montgomery, May 2, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given that all those that are indebted to Christopher Sower, printer, late of Germantown, Philadelphia county, either by bill, bond, note, or book debt, are desired to make speedy payment to the subscriber, in Montgomery township, Philadelphia county. As he wants to settle off the confiscated accounts as quick as possible, it is desired that all people concerned will take notice; and those that have not paid off the vendue accounts of the sale of Sower's effects, are likewise desired to make speedy payment, to

GEORGE SMITH, agent for confiscated estates, Philadelphia county.

Kent County, Maryland, May 20, 1779.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS TAKEN, supposed through mistake, by a river craft, from Hollingsworth's wharf, about five or six weeks ago, a barrel directed for Joseph Wilkinson, tanner, at the Head of Chester, with red keel on the head, containing 25 dressed calf skins, one bushel of salt in a bag, and 25 ½ lbs. sugar in a keg; also, seven empty flour barrels marked M I on the head with chalk. Whoever hath taken the above goods, or can give information of the same, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward, paid by LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber at the Head of Chester. ‖ JOSEPH WILKINSON.

STYNER AND CIST

HAVE removed their Printing-Office to the House of Mr. Frederick Kuhl, on the East Side of Second-street, four Doors above Race-street: Where they have for Sale, English and German School-Books, such as Testaments, Psalters, Spelling Books, New-England and American Primers: likewise Writing-Paper, Ink-Powder, Quills, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Slate-Pencils, &c. &c. *N. B.* They give the highest Price for clean LINEN RAGS.

May 22, 1779.

STOLEN, last night, out of the stable at General Mifflin's plantation, near the Falls of Schuylkill, a black HORSE, with a small star in his forehead, a little hip-shot, the hair rubbed off the bone, on the off side, about the size of a penny, and a switch tail; he is middling lengthy bodied, has a swing trot, is about 14 hands and an inch high, and is six years old this spring. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the thief be convicted, shall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horse, paid by Captain *RIVERS*, living in Front-street, between Race and Vine-streets, Philadelphia. †

JOHN BENEZET

HAS FOR SALE, clayed SUGARS in hogsheads and barrels; a few pipes of very excellent MADEIRA. Also a quantity of GLASS PHIALS, of different sizes, in hogsheads. He continues to purchase LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATES bearing interest payable in France, also BILLS for interest due on such Certificates, for which he gives the very highest advance. ¶

Kispacoquilles, Big Valley, Armagh Township, Cumberland County, March 13, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES ALEXANDER, deceased, either by bond, note or book-debt, are desired to come and pay off their respective debts, on or before the first day of July next, otherwise their accounts will be put into an attorney's hands; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, and they will be paid by JAMES REED, and JOHN FLEMING, Executors. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.